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Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, December 19, 1789. [Vol. IV.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone House, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, brass or steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefulest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

THE subscriber and company having given their note to a certain Charles Lynch, payable on the 23d day of December 1771, for a quantity of flour which they purchased for Alexander Ross, by his orders, he being at that time the king's commissary, amounting to thirty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, for the use of the British troops then stationed at Fort Pitt. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to take an assignment on said note, as I never received any value for it, and the said Lynch was paid the whole amount on the delivery of the flour at Redstone Old Fort, by the aforesaid Alexander Ross, and the note ought to have been given to him, but as he did not know his purchasers had given any note in behalf of him, paid the money in full when the flour was delivered as above mentioned.

JACOB BAUSMAN.

November 21st, 1789.

BLANKS

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1789.

WHEREAS certain ill disposed people have broke down the fence of lands belonging to the heirs of the deceased captain Thomas Hutchins, adjoining this town, feloniously cutting and carrying away timber appertaining to the same. This is to give notice, that any person or persons who may be detected in future in making the like depredations, will be proceeded against agreeable to the utmost rigour of the law.

A New Store.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened Store in the house formerly occupied by captain Alexander Fowler, in Second street, opposite Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie's, where they are supplied with a compleat assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, together with a large quantity of Groceries, all which they intend to sell for cash, whiskey, flour, &c

They flatter themselves that from the opportunity they have had of laying in those goods on the best terms at Philadelphia, they can make those who honor them with their commands find their advantage in dealing with them.

HAYES & COLHOUN.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1789.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public House,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and has good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

From a London paper of August 6, 1789.

Singular Impostor.

A FEW days since was executed in Dublin, Edward Coulfield, well known in this and sister countrys, under the fictitious name of Gore.

This extraordinary Impostor, in the singularity of his schemes, and the success of his adventures, united the characters of Charles Price with that of the celebrated Fanny Davis! Early in life he ran away from his parents, previous which he shewed a strong propensity to appear in the garb of a female. By a sedulous attention to catch the manners of the fair sex, he soon acquired a feminine address; and being a handsome man, with the use of rouge, and other fashionable cosmetics dexteriously applied, he eluded the discernment of the most prying eye. Thus accomplished, at about nine years of age he left his father, who was a blacksmith in the county Carlow; and having reached Kilkenny, in the paraphernalia of a girl, he was sheltered by a humane farmer, who at length, having detected the impostor, stripped him of his female attire, sent him adrift, with a suit of clothes more suitable to his sex. This habited he had the address to obtrude himself on several respectable females as a distressed female having assumed the name of Gore, he declared he was the daughter of a Colonel of that name, and was forced to fly from his parents, in consequence of his having fallen in love with an officer: He was therefore, to avoid detection, obliged to have recourse to the indecent expedient of assuming a boys dress, to elude the vigilance of his pursuers

This lamentable story was enough to secure him a welcome from the credulous and humane. In the year 1779 he was brought to this country by an officer, who either thought pity for his misfortunes, or a design on Miss Gore's chastity, had introduced him to London. His sex being detected, he found it necessary to return to his native county

In the year 1788, he returned to the very county in which he was born, and even his own family were taken in by his deceptions. At ATHY, in the county of Kildare, the Ladies absolutely fought for the hapless and persecuted female, to protect her from the rigour of her family, and to rescue her from the wiles of a wicked world,

Miss Gore was admitted to their toilet and even to bed and board; nor did the most squeamish female preclude from her pillow, the pattern of virtue and female fortitude. The fruits of their humanity soon began to ripen, and the apparent rotundity of several young ladies was lamented, as proceeding from some supernatural and alarming cause. The mystery was at length developed; and Miss Gore, having made a fruitless attempt on the daughter of General A. she called the family to her assistance, and the impostor leaped from her window at midnight into the snow, and was almost frozen to death when he arrived at a neighbouring village. He now assumed a demeanour bordering on lunacy; but being again equipped, he took flight to Dublin, where, after practising a variety of villanies, he was at length detected, and suffered again to escape, after being severely ducked in the Liffey.

He now thought it necessary to shift his exploits to the southern extremity of that kingdom, and at Youghal he enjoyed the smiles and munificence of the Earl of S. Indeed there was no fashionable assembly could exist without the presence of the bewitching Miss Gore. From Youghal he visited Cork; but here alas; at a public ordinary, he was completely exposed. But having taken a razor from his pocket, he threatened destruction to any person that would oppose him; and having leaped through the window of the tavern, he did penance after the manner of Lady Godnia: with this difference only, that he was accompanied by the insults of the men, and a smart flagellation from the women

During this progress of uncommon deception, he was supported by the gallantry of his own sex, under the idea that they were assisting a worthy, distressed and persecuted female. Having again returned to Dublin, and having by similar arts insinuated himself into a respectable family, he considered, that to steal the dearest jewel of the fair was to him an unprofitable theft, and therefore stole several articles of plate out of the house of his benefactor, a gentleman in Chancery lane; he was now brought to exemplary punishment, and paid the debt which had been so long due to his injured country.

By the P[illegible]NT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by virtue of powers given by the United States in Congress assembled, to Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory north west of the Ohio, and commissioner plenipotentiary for treating with the Indian nations in the northern department, a treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar, on the ninth day of January last past by the said Arthur St. Clair, on the part of the United States, with the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippawa, Pattiwatima and Sac nations.

And whereas I have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in due form ratified the said treaty; Now therefore, to the end that the same may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the said treaty to be herewith published; and I do hereby enjoin and require all officers of the United States civil and military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfil the same.

GIVEN under my hand in the city of New York, this twenty ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and in the thirteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By command of the President of
the United States of America
H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States, and the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippawa, Pattawatima and Sac nations of Indians, was in due form made and concluded at Fort Harmar, on the ninth day of January last past, by Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory north west of the Ohio; who was duly authorised thereto by the said states on their part, and by the sachems and warriors of the said nations on their part: which treaty is in the form and words following, viz.

ARTICLES of a treaty made at Fort Harmar, between Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America; for removing all causes of controversy, regulating trade, and settling boundraies, with the Indian nations in the northern department, of the one part: and the sachems and warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippawa, Pattiwatima and Sac nations, on the other part.

Article I. WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did by their commissioners George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, esquires, duly appointed for that purpose; at a treaty holden with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippawa nations, at Fort M'Intosh, on the twenty first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, conclude a peace with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippawas, and take them into their friendship and protection; and whereas at the said treaty it was stipulated that all prisoners that had been made by their nations, or either of them, should be delivered up to the United States: and whereas the said nations have now agreed to and with the aforesaid Arthur St. Clair, to renew and confirm all the engagements they had made with the United States of America, at the before mentioned treaty, except so far as are altered by these presents. And there are now in the possession of some individuals of these nations, certain prisoners, who have been taken by others not in peace with the said United States or in violation of the treaties subsisting between the United States and them; the said nations agree to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever they may have come into their possession) to the said governor St. Clair, at Fort Harmar or in his absence to the officer commanding there, as soon as conveniently may be; and for the true performance of this agreement they do now agree to deliver into his hands two persons of the Wyandot nation, to be retained in the hands of the United States as hostages, until the said prisoners are restored; after which they shall be sent back to their nation.

Article II. And whereas at the before mentioned treaty it was agreed between the United States and said nations, that a boundary line should be fixed between the lands of those nations and the territory of the United States; which boundary is as follows, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Cayahaga river, and running thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of Muskingum, then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence, thence westerly to the portage on that branch of the big Miami river which runs into the Ohio, (at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty two,) thence along the said portage to the Great Miami or Omie river, and down the south east side of the same to its mouth; thence along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cayahaga, where it began. And the said Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippawa nations, for and in consideration of the peace then granted to them by the said United States, and the presents they then received, as well as of a quantity of goods to the value of six thousand dollars, now delivered to them by the said Arthur St. Clair, (the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge) do by these presents renew and confirm the said boundary line; to the end that the same may remain as a division line between the lands of the United States of America, and the lands of said nations, for ever. And the undersigned Indians do hereby in their own names, and the names of their respective nations and tribes, their heirs and descendants, for the consideration above mentioned, release, quit claim, relinquish, and cede to the said United States, all the lands east, south and west of the lines above described, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same; for them the said United States to have and to hold the same in true and absolute propriety for ever.

Article III. The United States of America do by these presents relinquish and quit claim to the said nations respectively, all the lands lying between the limits above described, for them the said Indians to live and hunt upon, and otherwise to occupy as they shall see fit: But the said nations, or either of them, shall not be at liberty to sell or dispose of the same, or any part thereof, to any sovereign power, except the united States; nor to the subjects or citizens of any other sovereign power, nor to the subjects or citizens of the United States.

Article IV. It is agreed between the said United States and the said nations, that the individuals of said nations shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory ceded to the United States, without hinderance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably and offer no injury or annoyance to any of the subjects or citizens of the said United States.

Article V. It is agreed that if any Indian or Indians of the nations above mentioned, shall commit a murder or robbery on any of the citizens of the united States, the nation or tribe to which the offender belongs, on complaint being made, shall deliver up the person or persons complained of, at the nearest post of the united States; to the end that he or they may be tried, and if found guilty, punished according to the laws established in the territory of the united States north west of the river Ohio, for the punishment of such offences, if the same shall have been committed within the said territory; or according to the laws of the state where the offence may have been committed, if the same has happened in any of the united States. In like manner, if any subject or citizen of the united States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians of the said nations, upon complaint being made thereof, he or they shall be arrested, tried and punished agreeable to the laws of the state or of the territory wherein the offence was committed, that nothing may interrupt the peace and harmony now established between the united States and said nations.

Article VI. And whereas the practice of stealing horses has prevailed very much, to the great disquiet of the citizens of the united States, and if persisted in cannot fail to involve both the united States of America and the Indians in endless animosity, it is agreed that it shall be put an entire stop to on both sides; nevertheless, should some individuals in defiance of this agreement, and of the laws provided against such offences, continue to make depredations of that nature, the person convicted thereof shall be punished with the utmost severity the laws of the respective states, or territory of the united States north west of the Ohio, where the offence may have been committed, will admit of: and all horses so stolen, either by the Indians from the citizens or subjects of the united States, or by the citizens or subjects of the united States from any of the Indian nations, may be reclaimed, into whose possession soever they may have passed, and upon due proof shall be restored; any sales in market overt, notwithstanding. And the civil magistrates in the united States respectively, and in the territory of the united States north west of the Ohio, shall give all necessary aid and protection to Indians claiming such stolen horses.

Article VII. Trade shall be [illegible] with the said nations, and they do hereby re[illegible]ge to afford protection to the persons [illegible] of such as may be duly licensed to reside [illegible] for the purposes of trade, and to their [illegible]ors and servants; but no person shall be [illegible] to reside at their towns or at their hunting [illegible] as trader, who is not furnished with a licence [illegible] purpose, under the hand and seal of the go[illegible] the chief ritory of the united States north [illegible] Ohio, for the time being, or under the h[illegible] seal of one of his deputies for the manage[illegible]dian affairs; to the end that they may not be impo[illegible] upon in their traffick. And if any person or pe[illegible] shall intrude themselves without such licence, they promise to apprehend him or them, and to bring them to the said governor, or one of his deputies, for the purpose before mentioned, to be dealt with according to law: and that they may be defended against persons who might attempt to forge such licences, they further engage to give information to the said governor, or one of his deputies, of the names of all traders residing among them from time to time, and at least once in every year.

Article VIII. Should any nation of Indians meditate a war against the united States, or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before mentioned nations, or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the governor, or in his absence to the officer commanding the troops of the united States at the nearest post. And should any nation with hostile intentions against the united States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavour to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt to the said governor or commanding officer, as soon as possible, that all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the united States: in like manner the united States shall give notice to the said Indian nations, of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

Article IX. If any person or persons, citizens or subjects of the united States, or any other person not being an Indian, shall presume to settle upon the lands confirmed to the said nations, he and they shall be out of the protection of the united States; and the said nations may punish him or them in such manner as they see fit.

Article X. The United States renew the reservations heretofore made in the before mentioned treaty at Fort M'Intosh, for the establishment of trading posts in manner and form following, that is to say, six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Omie river; six miles square at the portage upon the branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio; six miles square upon the Lake Sandusky where the fort formerly stood, and two miles square upon each side the lower rapids on Sandusky river: which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be for the use and under the government of the united States.

Article XI. The post at Detroit, with a district of land beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, at the west end of Lake Erie, and running up the southern bank of said river six miles; thence northerly, and always six miles west of the strait, until it strikes the Lake St. Clair, shall be reserved for the use of the united States.

Article XII. In like manner the post at Michelimackinac, with its dependencies, and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the sole use of the united States.

Article XIII. The United States of America do hereby renew and confirm the peace and friendship entered into with the said nations at the treaty before mentioned, held at Fort M'Intosh; and the said nations again acknowledge themselves, and all their tribes, to be under the protection of the said united States, and no other power whatever.

Article XIV. The united States do also receive into their friendship and protection, the nations of the Pattiwatimas and Sacs; and do hereby establish a league of peace and amity between them respectively; and all the articles of this treaty, so far as they apply to these nations, [illegible] considered as made and concluded in all, and every part expressly with them and each of them.

Article XV. And [illegible] the boundary before mentioned, the [illegible] strictly construed, would carry it from the [illegible] that branch of the Miami, which runs [illegible]lo, over to river Au Glaize; which was [illegible] tention of the Indians, nor of the [illegible] it is hereby declared, that the line [illegible] said portage directly to the first [illegible], which is to the southward and [illegible] Miami village, thence down the [illegible] river ves to the said village, [illegible] to Lake Erie, and [illegible] lake to the place of beginning.

Done at Fort Harmar, on the Muſkingum, this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine. In witneſs whereof the parties have hereunto interchangeably ſet their hands and ſeals.

		Seals.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,	Pattiwatima,)	
	Konatikina,)	†
In Preſence of	Sacs,	
Jos. Harmar, Lt. Col. Com. 1ſt. *U S.* Regt. and Brig. Gen. by Brevet.	Teoakee,	†
	Keſheyiva,	†
	Chippawas.	
Richard Butler,	Meſaſs	†
John Gibſon,	Pauſhquaſh,	†
Wm. Mc. Curdy, Capt.	Pawalicko,	†
E. Denny, Enſign 1ſt *U. S.* Regt.	Nanamakeak,	†
	Wetenata	†
A. Hartſhorn, Enſign.	Soſkene	†
Robt. Thompſon, Enſign 1. 1 *U. S* Regt.	Pewanakum,	†
	Ottawas.	
Francis Luſe, Enſign.	Wewiſkia,	†
J. Williams, Jun.	Neagey,	†
	Pattiwatimas.	
William Wilſon,	Windigo,	†
Joſeph Nicholas,	Wapaſkea,	†
James Rinken.	Nequea,	†
Delawares.	Cheyawe,	†
Captain Pipe, †	Doueyenteat,	†
Wingenond, †	Tarhe,	†
Pekelan, †	Terhataw,	†
Teatawey, †	Dataſay,	†
Wyandots.	Maudoronk,	†
Teyandat 'On' Tec †	Skahomat,	†

Be it remembered, That the Wyandots have laid claim to the lands that were granted to the Shawaneſe, at the treaty held at the Miami, and have declared, that as the Shawaneſe have been ſo reſtleſs, and cauſed ſo much trouble both to them and to the United States, if they will not now be at peace they will diſpoſſeſs them, and take the country into their own hands; for that the country is theirs of right, and the Shawaneſe are only living upon it by their permiſſion. They further lay claim to all the country weſt of the Miami boundary, from the village to the Lake Erie, and declare that it is now under their management and direction.

Separate Article.

Whereas the Wyandots have repreſented, that within the reſervation from the river Roſine along the Strait, they have two villages from which they cannot with any convenience remove; it is agreed, that they ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of the ſame, and ſhall not be in any manner diſturbed therein.

Now Know Ye, That I having ſeen and conſidered the ſaid treaty, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, accept, ratify, and confirm the ſame and every article and clauſe thereof. In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the united States to be hereunto affixed, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

GIVEN at the City of New-York, the twenty ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, and in the thirteenth year of the ſovereignty and independence of the united States.

(Seal of the U. States.)

G. WASHINGTON.

By Command of the Preſident of the united States of America,

H. KNOX.

Secretary for the Department of War.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 3.

DENMARK,

IT is a matter of regret to us to announce the following intelligence, but as it muſt ſhortly become public, it would do injuſtice to ourſelves and the public to withhold it. The information comes to us from very undoubted authority, and manifeſts the ſuperior information of this paper, in every department whether at home or abroad.

Government has received advice through counts Sheffeling and Kingſlank, two noblemen who arrived laſt week from Holland expreſs with the news, that the court of Denmark had broke its neutrality in regard to Sweden, and that ſecret preparations were going forward to aſſiſt the empreſs of Ruſſia in the northern war.

The Danes are likewiſe uſing every diligence to put themſelves in the beſt poſture of defence againſt any attack in Holſtein from the king of Pruſſia.

The noblemen above mentioned, have been ſeveral times in conference with Mr. Pitt, and laſt week dined with him.

We underſtood that before the court of Copenhagen would conſent to the neutrality required by the courts of London and Berlin, it inſiſted that it would be at liberty to aſſiſt the Ruſſian ſhips in Kioge Bay in forming a junction with the main body of the Ruſſian fleet, and, if neceſſary, to repel by force any attempts that ſhould be made on the part of the Swediſh fleet to prevent the junction.

The ground on which the court of Denmark inſiſted on this point was, that when the Ruſſian ſhips entered the Daniſh ports, inſtead of immediately proceeding to join the main fleet of Ruſſia, they acted under the faith of the king of Denmark's promiſe to aſſiſt the empreſs with a ſtipulated number of men of war, which number, added to the Ruſſian force in Kioge Bay, would have been ſufficient to command reſpect to the Ruſſian flag, and enable that force to attack the Swedes.

If the king of Denmark ſhould withdraw his countenance from thoſe ſhips that had entered his port under the pledge not only of protection, which ſhips of all nations had a right to expect in a neutral port, but of active aſſiſtance againſt the Swedes, his majeſty might be juſtly charged with having enſnared his allies, and invited them into his port, only that they might become a prey to his enemies.

This, the king ſaid, would be a ſtain upon his honor, which he would encounter any extremity rather than bear, and which no honorable court could require him to ſubmit to.

He therefore propoſed this expedient at the ſame time, to ſave his own honor and ſatisfy the courts of London and Berlin in the main point which they had at heart, that he ſhould be at liberty to ſend a ſquadron to keep company with the Ruſſian ſhips at Kioge Bay, until they ſhould have actually joined the main fleet of Ruſſia on the coaſt of Finland, and his majeſty promiſed that after this ſquadron ſhould have performed this ſervice due to his honor, and the faith he had pledged to Ruſſia, he would order it to return, and would after that conform entirely to the wiſhes of the kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia, by obſerving the ſtricteſt neutrality during the reſt of the war.

To this propoſition the courts of London and Berlin acceded; and therefore it was with their concurrence, and not in violation of the faith pledged to them, that the Daniſh ſquadron eſcorted the Ruſſian ſhips from Kioge Bay.

DUBLIN, July 28.

The bluſtering Briton dates his own bravery from his beef and beer, as he does a Frenchman's timidity from his frogs and ſoup maigre. Frenchmen now, however, can demonſtrate, that courage is generated in the heart, and not in the guts; and if that heart be a brave one, it is very immaterial whether it floats in broth or burgundy.

American News.

FREDERICKSBURG, October 29.

We hear from Richmond, that the aſſembly have agreed on a congratulatory addreſs to the Preſident of the united States; alſo to ſome reſolutions, to be moulded into a form of an addreſs to the Preſident reſpecting the Indians on the frontiers.

November 25

PHILADELP

The National Aſſembly of France have come to the following reſolution:

Firſt. The National Aſſembly ordain, that in future no money ſhall be ſent to the court of Rome, to the vice legateſhip of Avignon, nor to the nunciate of Lucerne, for any religious purpoſe whatever: but the pariſhoners ſhall apply to their biſhops for benefices and diſpentations, which ſhall be granted to them gratis, notwithſtanding any privilege or exception to the contrary. All churches in France ſhould enjoy the ſame liberty.

Secondly. No perſon ſhall in future hold any benefice or benefices exceeding the annual income of 3000 livres. No perſon ſhall enjoy penſions or benefices to a greater amount than the above ſum of 3000 livres.

Thirdly. On the delivery of the account which ſhall be laid before the aſſembly of the ſtate, of penſions and rewards, the aſſembly in concert with the king, ſhall proceed to ſuppreſs thoſe that have not been merited, and to reduce ſuch as ſhall appear exceſſive, reſerving to themſelves the power of determining a certain ſum which the king ſhall diſpoſe of in future to ſuch purpoſes.

The ſum which the Aſſembly intend to allow the rectors of country pariſhes, in lieu of tithes, is not more than 1500 livres, or about 70 guineas a year. This will be paring down the livings with a vengeance; for many of the country pariſhes, particularly in Normandy, are worth 700l. a year.

Pittſburgh, December 19,

By a gentleman from the eaſtward we are informed, that a report was prevailing before he left it, that the emperor of Morocco lately ſent a veſſel to Madeira, with information to Mr. Clarke, our charge des affaires at that place, of his intention in the courſe of this winter to diſpatch four veſſels to America, for the purpoſe of trading. This ſtep is taken to prevent any alarm by the appearance of veſſels on our coaſt, which being built in the Turkiſh faſhion, might be ſuppoſed to belong to our enemies the Algerines, inſtead of our ally the emperor of Morocco.

We are informed that the Philadelphia ſociety for the promotion of agriculture and domeſtic manufactures, have it in contemplation to recommend to their fellow citizens the uſe of the common Garden Pea, as a ſubſtitute for Coffee, which upon experiment has been found equal to the beſt Weſt India Coffee.

QUESTION.

THERE's a very difficult ſophiſm in Don Quixote, as follows. A gallows was erected at the end of a bridge, on which it was written that every man who was detected in a lie, ſhould be hanged upon that gallows. Among other paſſengers there came one man, who being queſtioned, replied, that he came over the bridge to be hanged upon that gallows. This produced great perplexity, for if he was hanged upon the gallows he then told truth, contrary to the inſtitution of the gallows, which only puniſhed falſehood, but if he was ſuffered to eſcape, then he told a lie, contrary to the purpoſes for which the gallows was erected.

Anſw. Sancho determined this right, for ſays he, when a queſtion has equal force on any ſide, and juſtice is in contention with mercy, it is right to incline to the merciful ſide.

Queſt. Two ſharpers laid a wager of an hundred pounds with a gentleman, the money being depoſited, that the gentleman would not continue ſilent, without moving from his chair for half an hour. The money being laid on the table, the ſharpers took up both hundreds, went to the ſtable in the gentleman's view, and took out their horſes and rode away. The oddity of the gentleman's ſituation was here, if he roſe up to detain the rogues from running away then he loſt his wager, and if he ſat ſtill he permitted them to run away with all his money. Quere, How ought he to behave?

Anſw. His beſt method would have been to have kept company only with honeſt men, for with a rogue he muſt have been ſure to loſe.

ANECDOTE.

ON a trial at law, the jury retired to deliberate; ſix declared for the plaintiff, and ſix for the defendant. After a long contention without either party ſeeming diſpoſed to give way, it was agreed to determine the diſpute, by toſſing up a halfpenny. Mankind would do well, in many trifling caſes to prefer ſuch an eaſy mode of deciſion, to the "glorious uncertainty of the law," for after the ſanguine aſſurance of the attorney; the eloquence of the counſel, and the wiſdom of the judge, it may come to the toſs up of a halfpenny at laſt.

Laſt Notice.

Brownſville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not ſettled off their accounts with the ſubſcriber as formerly advertiſed, muſt now blame themſelves for the conſequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmoſt to get the partnerſhip accounts ſettled without delay, can no longer defer ſueing thoſe who neglect. He will yet take produce in payment at caſh prices, from thoſe who ſhall immediately ſettle and pay off without being ſued, but intends to compel payment in caſh from thoſe who put him to that diſagreeable neceſſity.

JAMES LANG.

JOHN MARIE, of Pittſburgh, will ſell on reaſonable terms, one or two of the following LOTS, No. 451. 452. 109. 708, Dec, 4, 1789.

THE neceſſity of ſettling and cloſing the accounts of the late partnerſhip of Scull & Boyd, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary that thoſe indebted, ſhould make payment either to John Scull or the ſubſcriber, on or before the 14th day of January next. The adminiſtratrix flatters herſelf a ſtrict compliance will be paid to this notification, as ſhe will be under the neceſſity of putting all the debts unpaid at time into proper hands for recovery.

ANN WILSON, Adminiſtratrix,

Pittſburgh, December 4, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be received in payment if delivered before the above ſpecified time.

WHereas George Juſtus, deceaſed, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The ſaid Forlow, by the beſt information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in conſideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Racoon, near Mr. Samuel Wilſon's mill: and whereas the ſaid Forlow, has not given a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Adminiſtrator.

October 30, 1789.

Greenſburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all adminiſtrators that may have entered bail in the county of Weſtmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the regiſter in Greenſburgh, on or before the firſt week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for ſettlement, that their reſpective bail bonds will be put in ſuit for the ſecurity of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewiſe given to all legatees, deviſees and others that may have any intereſt in any laſt will and teſtament left in the regiſter's office in the time of James Kinkead, late recorded for ſaid county, that they are notcommitted to record.

WILLIAM MACHE.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Muſtee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, ſtrait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, fuſtian breeches, new ſhoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the weſt of Ireland, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrong made, red, ſhort curly hair, had on a light blue coat, ſpotted jacket & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him ſome cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has given four bonds, one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague, in conſideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawickly; and whereas the ſaid M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indiſputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welſh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſtill houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools for ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat. En-

1789.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcribe reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith Buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquaw tomahawks, ſcalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes, and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partneſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in theſe Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Reſolved, That John Moore, Williamack, and Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby authoriſed to inveſtigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, againſt Michael Huffnagle, Eſq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſqrs. gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the charges againſt M. Huffnagle, Eſquire.

THE adminiſtrator of George Juſtus, deceaſed, being deſirous to ſettle the eſtate, and make the earlieſt arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requeſts all perſons who may have any accounts againſt the ſame to bring them in for ſettlement properly authenticated, on the twenty ſixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Kaufmans oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to ſettle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the firſt of December next, otherwiſe the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery

ISAAC JUSTUS, adminiſtrator.

October 27, 1789.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (...) PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. (...) Dollar: The (...) exceeding